

# THE EVENING BULLETIN.

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## TALK WITH WELLMAN

Some of the Experiences of the Great Arctic Explorer.

### HOPE NOT YET ABANDONED.

He Expects to Make Another Effort to Reach the Pole in 1895.—The Scientific Men of the Party Made Many Observations in Geology and Natural History—A Struggle With the Ice.

TROMSØ, Norway, Aug. 17.—(Copyrighted, 1894, by the Associated Press.)—Walter Wellman, with the crew of the crushed steamer Ragnvald Jarl, arrived here Wednesday by the fishing yacht Bernine, Captain Johnsen, from North Spitzbergen. All the members of the party are well. Discussing the failure of his expedition to reach the pole, Mr. Wellman said to a representative of the Associated Press: "After the loss of the Ragnvald Jarl and the consequent breaking up of my line of retreat I was compelled to modify my plans for the summer's work and make sure of being able to return to the coast of Spitzbergen earlier than intended, though the expedition reached within a few miles of the 81st parallel on May 12, 11 days from Tromsøe.

"The season had then changed to the other extreme. North of the Seven islands, situated at the extreme north of Spitzbergen as far as we could see, were masses of heavy, unbroken ice, which appeared absolutely impassable.

"The expedition then turned its face east, along the northeast land, and though the northeast gales quickly broke up the ice which had promised to afford smooth and easy traveling, the whole northeast land was explored.

"The scientific men of the party made many observations in geology and natural history. Professor Owen B. French of the coast and geodetic survey, Washington, accurately surveyed a large part of the coast.

"Among the points added to the map by virtue of the discoveries made during this survey are Cape Gresham, Whitney, Armour and Scott and Walsh island. Only July 1, with the seven men and an aluminum boat I started to force my way over the pack ice. But I was compelled, after several days of frightful struggle with the ice, to give up the attempt.

"On July 4 I started to return to Walden island, crossing Dove bay. We were all compelled for hours to wade through water waist high. The screwing of the pack ice threatened to destroy the boats and sledges, but though they were subjected to the hardest usage, the aluminum boats came through unimpaired. Had it not been for the protection afforded the stores by the watertight cases, progress would have been impossible in pack ice where men and sledges were half the time in the water and half the time on the ice.

"Crossing Dove bay, Altmæ, the meteorologist of the party, broke a bone of his right leg and had to be carried in the boats to Walden island, which was reached on July 22. We waited a fortnight in vain for open water, and on Aug. 4 decided to push through the ice.

"The attempt, which was a most dangerous one, was wholly successful, and our four boats reached Low island on Aug. 6, where we sighted the Bernine. Eventually we hired her to convey our party to Tromsøe. We sailed from Low island on Aug. 7, and reached Danes island on Aug. 8. There we took off Professor Oyen, the geologist, and Hyerdahl, the skinner and sportsman from the University of Christiania and the stores which they were guarding for us.

"Though we were unable to get as far north as we hoped in 1894 on account of the loss of our steamer, etc., and the bad nature of the season, I am determined to try the Spitzbergen route again in 1895."

### NOT SETTLED.

Youngstown Streetcar Strike Still on and Liable to Remain So.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Aug. 17.—The street railway strike, if possible, is farther from settlement than ever. The men have placed their interests in the hands of the Mahoning Valley Trades union, just organized, which refuses to allow the circuit judges to pass upon the trouble while the company signifies its willingness for them to take up the matter.

His plan to adjust their differences was adopted at a largely attended meeting of the merchants of the city who pledged themselves to protect and support the side which agreed to their scheme. The trades union offers to call in the state board of arbitration. The company will accept no outside opinions, excepting from the circuit judge.

### Looking For Swindlers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—A royal German warrant arrived here yesterday for the arrest of a gang of expert swindlers who have been working European cities and who are thought to be hiding in Chicago. The warrant calls for the arrest of seven well dressed and highly educated men, mostly Americans, whose names are given as follows: George Gray, Henry S. Fenton, Henry Morris, Stanley Brown, William Thomas, Hurst (given name unknown) and Thomas Butler. The men are said to have traveled in magnificent style and reaped a rich harvest by means of bogus letters of credit.

### Siam's King Dead.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 17.—Dispatches per steamer Tacoma, announce the death of the King of Siam. Her majesty ship, Rattler, has been dispatched to Siamese waters to anticipate possible trouble over the succession.

## GOVERNOR WAITE'S PLATFORM.

An Open Letter Written to the Populist Party of Colorado.

DENVER, Aug. 17.—Governor Waite has written an open letter to the Populist party of Colorado, in which he strongly opposes fusion with the Democrats. In conclusion he says:

"I have endeavored, to the best of my ability, to run the affairs of the state in the interest of the miners and laboring men, and so far as I could, have stepped upon the aristocratic thieves and robbers who have stolen the state poor in previous administrations and even defrauded the school children of the state of nearly \$500,000. If we can not, after two years, and after carrying the state, succeeded again on our own platform and with our own men, and without looking for support outside the party organization, then People's party is premature and the American people are not yet ready for reform."

### Pittsburgers Claim Indianapolis.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 17.—A number of Pittsburgers of good social and business standing are about to lay claim to a large section of Indianapolis. Their claim is that 120 acres of land, on which now stands Indiana's capital building, the post office, courthouse, large business blocks and several fashionable clubhouses, was pre-empted in 1830 by Richard Bishop, but was allowed to slip from him through neglect. The land alone is said to be worth \$2,000,000, and Bishop's heirs think they can convince the present occupants that it will be wise to compromise, rather than go to law.

### Killed by a Train.

DELAWARE, O., Aug. 17.—The little 10-year-old son of W. H. Huels, while standing on the Big Four tracks at West Berlin, five miles south of this city, in company with his brother, watching the Columbus, Sandusky Short Line passenger going south, which runs parallel to the Big Four to Columbus, was struck by the northbound express on the Big Four and instantly killed. It is claimed by the passengers that the little brothers were not warned by any whistle or signal.

### To Get Rid of Office-seekers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Representative Bailey of Texas desires to rid congress of all complicity in office-seekers. Yesterday he introduced the following bill. "That from and after the passage of this act no senator or representative in congress shall directly or indirectly solicit or recommend the appointment of any person to any office under the United States. Provided that this act shall not be construed to apply to the offices of the house or the senate."

### Who Was He?

CUMBERLAND, Md., Aug. 17.—Thursday an unknown white man was found lying unconscious on the Baltimore and Ohio track near the Three-Mile water station, west of this city. He was brought to the city, where he died at 8:50 a. m. There was nothing upon his person by which he could be identified. He was about 25 years old and well dressed. His body was terribly mangled.

### Mills Burned.

OIL CITY, Pa., Aug. 17.—The planing and sawmills of Hammond, Crosley & Company, near Marienville, Forest county, were destroyed by fire last night, together with over 300,000 feet of lumber. It is supposed that sparks from a small rubbish fire ignited the mill. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

### Was a Friend of Lincoln's.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Burton C. Cook is dying at his home in Evanston from a disease of the brain. Mr. Cook was once a man of national fame, and was a close friend of Abraham Lincoln, whom he placed in nomination for the presidency in 1864. He was born in Pittsford, N. Y., in 1819.

### Last of the Commonwealers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The last remnant of the several commonwealth armies which have been camped about Washington was sent out of town yesterday. There were 35 men and though their homes are in Connecticut and Massachusetts, transportation was furnished only to New York city.

### Illinois' Crops.

MOAWEQUA, Ills., Aug. 17.—Reports from Shelby, Christian and Moultrie counties say that the crop is now practically made. The recent rains were all that was needed. The yield will be the largest in several years.

### Decided to Return to Work.

SHARON, Pa., Aug. 17.—Three thousand coal miners in the Mercer county district held a meeting Wednesday and decided to return to work on the 60 cents a ton basis. They have been on a strike for eight months.

### Steamer Sunk.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—A special dispatch from Caracas says that the steamer Confianza sank in the Orinoco on Aug. 12, and M. Frustak, French consul to Ciudad, Bolivia, was drowned.

### Laundry Destroyed by Fire.

MONTREAL, Aug. 17.—The Montreal steel steam laundry building, corner St. Antoine and St. Genevieve streets, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is \$100,000, with \$40,000 insurance.

### Clardy to Succeed Ellis.

OWENSBORO, Ky., Aug. 17.—Dr. John D. Clardy was nominated by the Democratic convention to succeed Congressman W. T. Ellis in the Second district.

### At Bosses' Terms.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—The butchers' strike at the stockyards has been declared off on the terms proposed by the packers.

## CAUSE OF THE STRIKE

Testimony Taken by the Labor Commissioners.

### SEVERAL WITNESSES TESTIFY.

Government Control of Railroads Recommended by One Witness as the Solution of the Labor Problem—A Woman Tells of Her Troubles at Pullman—Testimony of the Other Witnesses.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—George W. Lovejoy, an ex-employee of the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific road, was the first witness called before the board of labor commissioners. Mr. Lovejoy testified that the Rock Island road refused to tell him on June 6 whether he was discharged or not, but simply refused to give him work. The Rock Island road, he stated, had adopted a policy of throwing out of work all members of the American Railway union.

Mr. Lovejoy stated he lost his position because he came to Chicago as a delegate of the American Railway union. The employees of the road at La Salle then appointed a grievance committee, which called on the officers of the road and demanded the reinstatement of Lovejoy. The officials refused to consider the communication and a general strike was declared. This was the beginning of the strike on the Rock Island. Mr. Lovejoy made an assertion that the Rock Island officials declared no union man should ever work for the Rock Island road at La Salle again.

When asked by Commissioner Wright his solution of the strike problem, Mr. Lovejoy said he thought the government ownership of railroads would solve the problem satisfactorily. As reasons for this opinion, he gave the belief that the employees would be better treated by the government than by the railroad managers, and that they would have their grievances examined into and attended to, which was not the case now.

"How would you avoid the loss of places that might ensue from a change of the political party in power?"

"By application of the civil service rules."

This witness was in favor of the government's "keeping hands off," as he expressed it, whenever a strike was on. He did not believe warfare would result from such a state of affairs.

Mr. Lovejoy was in favor of arbitration, rather than strikes without it, but did not think the solution of the problem lay in arbitration.

"Is it not true," asked Mr. Kernan, "that the greatest difficulty which laboring men are under is the difficulty they have in getting a hearing before the men in charge of railroads?"

"Yes, sir. I believe strikes could be almost entirely averted by arbitration, if it could be had, but the roads will not listen to the grievances of the men."

"Do you believe strikes are of any benefit where they are lost?"

Mr. Lovejoy thought they were. He believed the Pullman strike and the subsequent railroad strike were of great benefit, though lost because, as he asserted, they showed the laboring men the necessity for organization and the facility of trusting to the old railroad organizations.

Mr. Kernan then adopted a line of questioning, tending to bring out an admission from the witness that the labor unions should take more stringent measures to keep their men from committing violence. Mr. Lovejoy admitted that such should be the case and that public sympathy, when it was diverted from the strikers, was diverted only because of rioting.

Sylvester Keliher, secretary of the American Railway union, was next put on the stand. He was asked and agreed to furnish certain documentary evidence bearing on the strike which the committee desired to examine. Mr. Keliher then enumerated the causes of the strike and the circumstances attending it.

He told at length of the fruitless efforts of the American Railway union and the Pullman employees to induce the Pullman company to arbitrate; also of the efforts of citizens and part of the press to secure better wages for the employees of Pullman. Mr. Keliher thought the best way to prevent strikes on railroads would be to have the government own and control the various lines. He did not think evil consequences would result from such ownership. In case the government ownership of railroads should not prove feasible, he believed compulsory arbitration the next best way to settle difficulties. In such cases both parties to the arbitration, he thought, should bind themselves to submit to the decree of the arbitration.

Judge Worthington's line of questioning on this point seemed to indicate that he favors compelling employees to submit to a competent board of arbitration in labor difficulties. The witness was not quite clear as to how a decree against employers in a matter of arbitration could be enforced; believed it could be done as easily as men could be enjoined from working by the courts.

B. B. Ray of Chicago told about the strike on the Rock Island road and the condition which existed at Rock Island. He declared he was peremptorily discharged by the Rock Island management because of his alleged affiliation with the American Railway union, although he was not a member of that organization. He stated that the road kept a blacklist of men who had been discharged by various roads. Mr. Ray thought arbitration the only solution of the strike trouble.

Miss Jennie Curtis, president of the Girls' union at Pullman, testified. Her father had been in the employ of the Pullman company for 15 years until

shortly before his death last year. He was delinquent in his rent to the amount of \$60. The company compelled her to assume the debt and sign a contract to pay it out of her wages at the rate of \$3 a week. Some weeks she had so little left from her wages that she could not pay board. In 1893 the company was paying the girls 22 1/2 cents an hour for sewing, and the poorest seamstress earned \$1.50 a day. Before the strike the best of them had got down to 70 or 80 cents a day, while the poorer needlewomen could make only 40 to 50 cents.

Theodore Rhode, representing the painters' department, followed Miss Curtis. He had worked for the company 12 years and had been gradually cut down until he could not make \$1.25 a day. The foreman abused the men and the management experimented with the materials until piece workers could make nothing. He had not applied for work since the strike, because the company compelled every man to surrender his card of membership in the railway union and sign an agreement to have nothing to do with any labor organization for five years.

R. W. Combes of the freightcar shops had been in the employ of the company for 10 years. Where men in that department were able to earn \$2.25 a day, piece work, they were not able to make more than 68 cents a day in March of this year. Between 1888 and 1891 there had been no reductions, but in November of 1893 came a cut that made a difference of \$8 in a freightcar to the men who built it, and \$6 of this fell on the car carpenter. The witness said he had \$3.50 left from his February wages after he had paid his rent, and with the \$3.50 he was expected to support a wife and two children.

After hearing the evidence of Combes the commission adjourned for the day.

### Dead Outlaw.

PORT GIBSON, I. T., Aug. 17.—Notorious outlaw and escaped convict John Fields is dead. He rode into Bragg's, a small town near here, and was advised to leave at once. Instead he went into the store of T. R. Madden, where a deputy sheriff named Johnson undertook to arrest him. Fields tried to kill the officer. Johnson called on bystanders for help. J. Lunsford fired two shots, and Fields ran out and fell dead within a few feet of where he killed a Cherokee named Red Bird, a few years ago, for which crime he was serving a 15-year sentence at Tahlequah, when he escaped about two months ago.

### Love Tragedy in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 17.—Silvareo and Santiago Villegas, two brothers, were killed by Joaquin and Felipe Galacia, relatives of Pilar Galacia, the sweetheart of Silvareo Villegas. The young woman had been deserted by her lover, who had the audacity to pass her house with another woman. The father and brother of the young woman immediately avowed revenge, and, awaiting the fickle lover where they knew he must pass on his way home at night, killed him and his brother with stiletos.

### Stole a Rig.

DECATUR, Ind., Aug. 17.—A horse and buggy were stolen by a woman near Berne, this county. She was carrying a child when overtaken by H. Dovell, a Bluffton stock dealer, who invited her to ride. She accepted and rode as far as he went her way. When he left the main road he stopped to let her out. To aid her he got out and took the child. At this she gave the horse a cut with the whip and was soon out of sight, leaving the child in his arms. When last heard of she was nearing the Ohio line.

### Failed to Call Off the Strike.

BRAZIL, Ind., Aug. 17.—The Chicago and Eastern Illinois strikers of the Brazil branch met here last night to call the strike off, but opposing parties were present and argued that the local lodge could not vote off the strike. A heated discussion arose, which resulted in an adjournment of the meeting. The local lodge claims that the grand lodge is invested with the right to call off the strike, while the grand lodge contends that the local lodge is possessed with that prerogative.

### Regular Battle With Thieves.

HAMMOND, Ind., Aug. 17.—The Rose Township Horsethief association received word to be on the lookout for three men and a team stolen in Michigan. The association got track of the thieves last night and a running battle ensued between the thieves and the farmers. Over 100 shots were fired by both sides before the surrender. One of the thieves was seriously wounded in the neck. They were locked up and will be returned to Michigan.

### Went Through a Bridge.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Aug. 17.—The locomotive of the westbound Atlantic and Pacific passenger train went through a bridge near Cubero, 70 miles from here, yesterday, killing the engineer, William Norris, James A. Norton, the fireman, escaped with a few bruises. The accident was the result of heavy rains and high water. The bridge was examined before the train started to pass over, and was thought to be safe.

### Pretoria, South Africa, Aug. 17.

The rebels are murdering the Boer farmers and are burning their homesteads. A body of 100 Boers are proceeding to the relief of the occupants of the government buildings at Agatha, which are besieged by the rebellious Caffirs.

### Mistook His Wife For a Burglar.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 17.—Frank Proteous of Portage township shot and instantly killed his wife at 3:30 o'clock Wednesday morning. Mrs. Proteous arisen to close a window. Her husband awoke and, mistaking her for a burglar, fired with fatal effect.

## WENT TO COMMITTEE.

All the New Tariff Bills Are Referred.

### NOT A SINGLE WORD OF DEBATE

The Senate Committee on Finance Will Now Deal With the Questions—Contest Over the Sugar Bill—The Deficiency Appropriation Bill Discussed in the House, Senate and House Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The contest over the sugar bill was resumed in the senate yesterday. At the opening session Mr. Hill received unanimous consent for the consideration of his bill to provide for the exclusion and deportation of alien anarchists. It was passed without division.

Mr. Dolph (Rep., Or.) gave notice of an amendment he should offer to the free sugar bill to restore the McKinley duties on wool.

Mr. Kyle (Pop., N. D.) called up his resolution to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the senate wing of the Capitol during the recess. He admitted there was now a rule prohibiting the sale at any time. He acquitted senators of drinking, but said liquor was sold to strangers and employees of the senate.

Mr. Gorman moved to refer the resolution to the committee on rules. He said he had never tasted whisky, but could deal with the question without prejudice, and proceeded to score sham reformers who made a public display of their virtues. The resolution went to the committee.

At 2:10 the vice president laid before the senate the unfinished business, the house bill to place sugar, raw and refined, on the free list. The pending motion was that of Mr. Harris, to refer to the committee on finance. Mr. Aldrich gave notice of an amendment he would offer to the bill to repeal the tariff bill now in the hands of the president.

Mr. Manderson gave notice of an amendment to continue in force until 1905 the bounty provision of the McKinley law. Then the unexpected happened. Without a word of debate the vote was taken on the motion to refer the bill to the committee on finance. The motion was carried, 32 to 18.

In quick succession the other three bills were also sent to the committee on finance. On the motion to refer the free coal bill the vote was 35-17; on the free iron ore bill 27-17.

The free barbed wire bill was referred without division. The negative votes in both cases were the same as on the free coal bill. Messrs. Dolph, Jones of Nevada, Mitchell of Oregon, and Smith were added to the affirmative. Mr. Camden refraining from voting. On the free iron ore, reference, Messrs. Carey, Camden and Walsh were added to the affirmative. Mr. Dolph did not vote.

### House Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—There was a mere handful of members present when the speaker called the house to order. The deficiency appropriation bill was taken up for further consideration.

Mr. Sayer's motion to insist on disagreement on the Southern Pacific claim amendment was adopted.

Unanimous consent was asked that the senate substitute bill for the exclusion and deportation of alien anarchists, which had just been received from the senate, should be taken up for consideration. Objection was made by Messrs. Tracey and Warner of New York, and considerable disturbance was caused.

The bill was withdrawn and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

The conference report on the general deficiency bill was reported to the house, Mr. Sayers announcing an agreement on the Southern Pacific amendment, the senate conferees having receded.

The bill to repeal the alcohol clause in the tariff bill was passed.

At 4:45 p. m., the house adjourned until next Monday.

### Mexican Arrested.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Aug. 17.—Frank Martinaw, a Mexican of considerable wealth, has been arrested in the Kiowa and Comanche country as an intruder. Martinaw has been a resident of that country for 20 years. Judge Ruckner, his attorney, will immediately institute habeas corpus proceedings for his release.

### Smothered by Falling Earth.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 17.—Andrew Geleide, 24 years old, unmarried, was killed last night by the caving in of a trunk sewer. It took six hours to recover the body. Two others were rescued alive. The bank caved the second time before Geleide could be taken out. He had no relatives here. His mother lives in Belgium.

### Insane Woman Drowns Herself.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 17.—Mrs. Susan Beebe, age 64, jumped into the river from the Grand Trunk railroad bridge last night. The body was recovered. She was insane. She leaves three children. Her husband deserted her two months ago. At one time she was an inmate of the insane asylum.

### Toughs at a Revival.

BRAZIL, Ind., Aug. 17.—At a negro revival west of the city last night, several drunken toughs endeavored to break up the services by assailing the participants with clubs and stones. A general fight followed in which razors and revolvers were freely used. Several persons are reported severely, if not fatally, wounded. The affair has caused much excitement among the colored people.